the others and not fixed to any external object. The eggs appear to have measured about 10 mm. in diameter and are spherical; they have an outer covering of comparatively loose jelly, the inner covering that contains the larva being more tenacious and having a greater density. The escaping larva measures 9 mm. in length—of which 3 mm. is occupied by the tail—and 1·75 mm. in greatest depth; its body is rounded owing to the large amount of yolk held in the belly, but its tail is laterally compressed and has a lanceolate outline. The head is small and round, measuring 1·5 mm. in length; the eyes are large but not protuberant; they appear to be covered with skin, but the eyeball can be detected externally. There are four delicate external gills on either side, each set being arranged in a graduated series from above downwards. The mouth is open externally and is transverse and relatively large; behind it there is a conspicuous fold of the body-wall. The anus is still imperforate. The belly is white, but the tail and the back and sides of the body are grey, with large black pigment-cells forming almost a reticulated pattern.

N. ANNANDALE.

CRUSTACEA.

THE HOSTS OF *Tachæa spongillicola*, STEBBING.—This Isopod, recently described by the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing (*Journ. Linn. Soc.*, Zool., xxx, p. 39, 1907) from Calcutta, was first found in small numbers in *Spongilla carteri*, but, owing to a misapprehension, the author of the species suggested in a footnote to his description that it might have come from a form of *S. lacustris*. This misapprehension was due to a letter of my own in which I intended to refer to a very different Isopod found in *Spongilla alba* at Port Canning. During the present summer, however, I have found numerous specimens of *Tachæa spongillicola* in *Ephydatia indica*, so that it is evidently not confined to one host. *Ephydatia indica* is a sponge often found on the bottom of tanks, growing most commonly on the roots of water-plants. Possibly this habit may explain the abundance of the Isopod in its canals; as the latter is rare in *Spongilla carteri*, which generally grows near the surface but has very much wider apertures and canals than any other species common in Calcutta.

N. ANNANDALE.

A SECOND SPECIES OF *Dichelaspis* FROM *Bathynomus giganteus*.—The Indian Museum is fortunate in possessing a fine series of specimens of the giant deep-sea Isopod *Bathynomus giganteus*, Milne-Edwards, and Barnacles of the genus *Dichelaspis* occur on the pleopods in every case. I recently described examples of these Barnacles from a specimen from the Arabian Sea as the types of a new species, *D. bathynomi* (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7), xvii, p. 46), and others from specimens from the Andaman Sea and off the Madras coast agree with them. Those on another specimen, however, from off Ceylon, closely resemble *D. occlusa*, Lanchester,

a species described from *Thenus orientalis* from shallow water on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1902, p. 373). As my specimens are evidently immature, I am unable to decide whether they are merely a variety of this species or specifically distinct. The points in which they differ from Lanchester's specimens are the following: (*a*) the penis is extremely short; (*b*) the carina extends upwards a little further and is not so markedly produced at its lower extremity; (*c*) the tergum is larger, more nearly transverse and not so deeply notched at the point where the occludent segment of the scutum meets it; (*d*) the capitulum is more regular in outline and is not produced above the aperture into a lobe; (*e*) the valves are transparent and feebly calcified except immediately round the umbones of the scuta and terga; (*f*) no chitinous points are visible on the peduncle even under a high power of the microscope. Although these differences are numerous, the majority may be due to extreme immaturity on the part of the specimens from *Bathynomus*. The depth at which the latter was taken, *viz.*, between 225 and 594 fa homs, is, however, very different from that at which Lanchester's examples were collected.

N. ANNANDALE.